

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 159, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 159, 161) contains.

RGB(203, 159, 161)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(203, 159, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CB9FA1
RGB	203, 159, 161
RGB Percent	80%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.2039, 0.3765, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.21, 0.20
HSL	357°, 30%, 71%
HSV	357°, 22%, 80%
XYZ	43.4598, 40.0660, 39.1611
YIQ	172.3840, 25.5820, 9.9500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

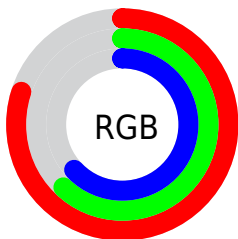
Format	Color
R_{YB}	203, 159, 161
Decimal	13344673
CIE Lab	69.52, 16.59, 5.21
CIE LCh	70, 17.393, 17.433
Yxy	40.0660, 0.3542, 0.3266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291534753 (0xFFCB9FA1)
YUV	172.3840, -5.6123, 26.8502
Hunter-Lab	63.2977, 11.7859, 7.6267

Details

The RGB color **203, 159, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 203, 201**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 214, 216**, and **148, 107, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 139, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 179, 180**.

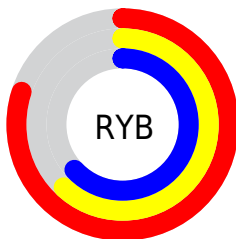
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (62%)

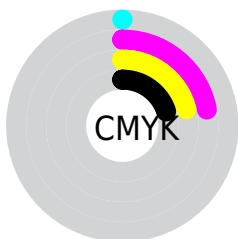
Blue (63%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (63%)

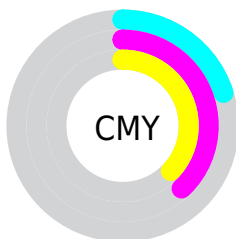


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 159, 161 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 203, 159, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 203, 159, 161

 203, 159, 161

255, 255, 255

 175, 133, 135

 255, 214, 216

 148, 107, 110

 255, 242, 244

 122, 83, 85

 96, 60, 62


 72, 37, 40

 48, 16, 20

 28, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 203, 159, 161


 203, 159, 161

 203, 139, 142

 203, 179, 180

 203, 118, 122

 203, 200, 200

 203, 98, 103

 203, 220, 219

 203, 78, 83

 203, 240, 239

 203, 58, 64

 203, 255, 255

 203, 37, 45

 203, 17, 25

 203, 0, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



198, 159, 177



203, 159, 161



200, 162, 147

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



203, 159, 161



154, 176, 148



144, 173, 200

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



203, 159, 161



159, 203, 201

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



130, 177, 192



203, 159, 161



138, 179, 162

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



203, 159, 161



172, 172, 140



128, 179, 179



164, 168, 200

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



203, 159, 161



193, 165, 141



128, 179, 179



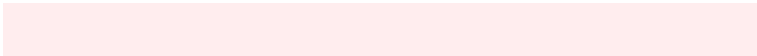
138, 175, 198

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



203, 159, 161



255, 237, 238



201, 159, 203



128, 117, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



203, 159, 161



255, 189, 192



203, 179, 159



102, 92, 92



166, 0, 8



38, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



203, 159, 161



255, 189, 192



159, 183, 203



102, 92, 92



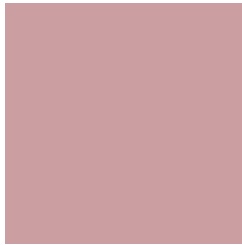
166, 0, 8



38, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 159, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

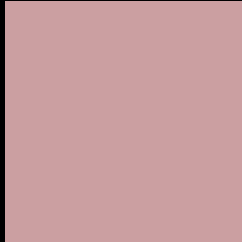
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 159, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 203, 159, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 159, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 159, 161.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).


Dichromacy



Original Color
203, 159, 161

Protanopia
174, 169, 167

Deuteranopia
190, 164, 160



Tritanopia
204, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

203, 159, 161

Protanomaly

185, 165, 165

Deuteranomaly

195, 162, 160

Tritanomaly

204, 158, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

203, 159, 161

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

183, 167, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 159, 161 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(203, 159, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 159, 161)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(203, 159, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 159, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 159, 161 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(203, 159, 161) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 159, 161) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 159, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 159, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 159, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 159,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 159, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 159, 161) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
159, 161) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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